

DR. F. J. UPHAM DENTIST CROSSVILLE, TENN. DORTON & BURNETT, ATTORNEYS

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CROSSVILLE. TENN.

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Attorney
ROCKWOOD, TENN.

BIG ANCIENT LAKE IS NOW SAND DUNE REGION

It Covered Many Square Miles and
Was Many Hundred
Feet Deep.

During comparatively recent geologic time a great lake flooded a number of the valleys in northwestern Nevada. This lake has now almost completely disappeared, but geologists have named it, in its entirety, Lake Lahontan, in honor of Baron La Hontan, one of the early explorers of the headwaters of the Mississippi.

At the time of its greatest expansion, according to the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, this ancient lake covered 8,400 square miles. The deepest part of Lake Lahontan, which was 880 ft. deep, was the site of the present Pyramid Lake, one of its remnants, so that its surface stood about 500 feet above the surface of the Pyramid Lake. The ancient lake had no outlet except the one that led straight up, its waters being dissipated entirely by evaporation.

A large area a few miles north of Winnemucca, Nev., is covered with sand dunes that were formed since Lake Lahontan disappeared. These dunes fully 75 feet thick, and their steeper slopes are on the east side, indicating that the whole vast field of sand is slowly traveling eastward.

The march of this sand is irresistible, and its progress has necessitated a number of changes in the roads in the southern part of Little Humboldt Valley during the recent years. In some places in this region the telegraph poles have been buried so deep that they have had to be spliced in order to keep wires above the crest of the sand dunes. The sand is of a light creamy-yellow color and forms beautifully curved ridges and waves that are covered with an artistic fretwork of wind ripples.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

TO THE UNKNOWN HEIRS OF
JOSEPH W. MERCER, ET AL:

A. I. McGuire, Trustee, et al.

vs.

Missouri Coal & Land Co., et al.
No. 1487.

In Chancery Court at Crossville, Tennessee.

In this cause, it duly appearing from the original bill, which is sworn to, that the defendants, Missouri Coal & Land Company, Waldo Pierce, Ashton H. Thayer, Mary H. Pratt and the unknown heirs of Joseph W. Mercer, deceased, whose names, ages and respective places of residence are unknown to the complainants, and cannot be ascertained on diligent inquiry, and that they are claiming certain interests in the land described in the original bill, known as Bledsoe County Entry No. 1100, grant No. 3704, and that each and all of the defendants to said bill, as above named and set out, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them, or either of them. The various parties above named as defendants to said bill are therefore, hereby required to appear on or before the first Monday in February 1922, before the Clerk and Master, at his office in the Court house, in Crossville, Tennessee, and make defense to said bill as required by law; otherwise, and in default of which, the said bill will be taken for confessed as to each and all of the defendants above named and as to the unknown heirs of Joseph W. Mercer, deceased, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them and each of them.

It is further ordered that this notice be published for four consecutive weeks in the Crossville Chronicle, a news paper published at Crossville, in Cumberland County, Tennessee.

This December 5th, 1921.
C. G. BLACK,
Clerk and Master.

An elephant lives four hundred years, but then baggage men don't handle his trunk.—Jefferson City Capital News.

"Bolshevism will live on" says Lenin. On what?—Hutchinson Gazette.

Specialists. Most of the wholesale profiteering is done by the retailers.—New York World.

BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS STORY BY FORMER CITIZEN

It Is Worthy of Your Last Thought
Before Going To Bed
Christmas Eve.

The following beautiful allegory was written by W. Zenas Smith, who is well known to many in this county and who lived for several years at Pomona, and was engaged in the general merchandise business, before going to Twin Falls, Idaho, where he and brother are now engaged in the wholesale candy business and doing well. He has styled his little story: "A Fruitless Quest." It follows and is given by the Chronicle because of its being so timely and fitting to the blessed Yuletide:

"A FRUITLESS QUEST."
Soul-weary; heart-sore. leg-worn and exhausted nigh to surrender of life; almost willing to give back to his Maker that divine spark that was entrusted to his keeping so many years ago, an aged, ragged, disheveled traveler lays him down upon a bed of newly fallen snow, beneath a thicket of gnarled and twisted rhododendron such as fringe the mountain brooks that wander out of the high peaks of the Great Smokies, whither he had trudged in his search. The winter of his life, the winter of the year, and the winter of his quest are locked in a mighty struggle, each warring for victory.

It is Christmas Eve, the twentieth anniversary of a wish and vow that had changed a life of promise into one of failure and despair.

Then he was a young, strong and vigorous; able to play his part on the stage of life; but in an unguarded moment, when fretted and distraught by the petty cares and duties of a coming Yuletide, he had breathed this wish, "That I may never see another Christmas," and vowed "I'll search the earth for a spot where no hint of Christmas can be found." Complacent in his strength, staid with his power, proud of his youth, he set forth.

In his purse were some coins, which he threw away; they gave evidence, from the date upon them, that a Christ had been born. He put out his hand to help a cripple by the roadside, but quickly withdrew and passed by on the other side; that was in imitation of the Man of Galilee. He stooped to kiss a crying child, but startled and hurried on; he remembered it was the Master who said "Suffer little children to come unto Me." Lying on his couch at night, he thought to pray to God, but refrained; the Son might hear his supplication. As he trudged along the weary road he met happy, bright-faced children on their way to worship, and he thought to join them, but when they talked about the Lowly Nazarene, he fled. Easter came with all the beauty of spring and all the inspiration of the Risen Lord, but our weary traveler would have none of it.

And so the seasons and the years went by, until in the winter of the year, in the winter of his life, we find him in the winter of his quest. Slumber overtakes him. The truce of sleep checks the conflict.

The sun breaking through the thin clouds that have just given the earth their purest treasure, touches our sleeper; the cold eyelids open, the stiffened limbs move, the sluggish mind takes on a show of life. It is Christmas Morn!

Above our sleeper stands a tree of mountain holly, nature's emblem of Christmas—the Yuletide. As the eyes open they behold it there in all its glory; the white, smooth body significant of purity; the deep ever-green leaves telling of constancy, with their spear-like points typifying the crown of thorns; the dark crimson berries eloquently telling of the blood of Him crucified; the heavy burden of snow upon the boughs reminding him of the cross the Savior bore. Surely no poet or artist could create so beautiful and fitting an emblem of the Christ.

So beautiful is it to him, who has diligently sought to eliminate the Savior; him, who has wandered into the heart of the timbered mountains in his effort, that his heart softens and he realizes his search is in vain. The eyelids close again, the limbs cease to move, and the lips as they quiver their last are saying:

"Thou, whose heart was big enough to give us Thy Son,
Forgive my twenty years' ingratitude and fruitless quest.
Here in this solitude I know Thou art, And, as I now return to Thee my mis-spent life,
I tender my deformed and shriveled soul
Into Thy keeping.
Could I but live my life again,
The Christ, Thy Son, would in my soul
Hold such a place that, never more,
Would such a vow as "No more Christmas"
Find lodgment there. Amen."

Dr. Crafts says he's going to put the sun in Sunday. Now if the Doc will put the pay in payday and the moon in Monday.—Brooklyn Eagle.

LARGE AMOUNTS ARE DUE UNCLE SAM FROM EIGHTEEN EUROPEAN NATIONS

Eighteen Governments Owe Uncle Sam More Than \$10,000,000,000;
May Plan to Pay It in Series of Payments Covering 50
Years; Annual Income to U. S. Nearly Half Billion.

It is generally understood that European countries are owing the United States a vast sum of money, but just how much is due from each country is not known to the public in general. To be exact the total amount due from 18 countries is \$10,083,917,206.59.

The question naturally arises in the minds of many, how and when will they pay Uncle Sam what they owe him? That is a question that is troubling not only the countries who are owing Uncle Sam, but Uncle Sam is not a little troubled also, for it is very clear that many years will pass before it is all paid, if it ever is. Probably the most doubtful amount owing by any country is that from Russia, which is nearly 193 millions.

It seems probable that an effort will be made to work out a plan whereby the amounts due from the several countries may be paid, along with the accumulating interest, by annual payments that will spread out the entire payments over a period of fifty years. That means that most persons now living will not live to see those debts discharged. Following is a list of countries, amount due June 30, 1921, and the amount necessary to be paid each year to cover the entire indebtedness and interest in fifty years, at 4½ percent interest, which would mean an annual income to the United States treasury of \$420,247,032.57, or nearly half a billion:

Debtor.	Debt.	Annual Payment
Armenia	\$ 8,028,412.15	\$ 334,566.90
Belgium	375,280,147.37	15,639,794.00
Cuba	8,575,000.00	357,363.12
Czechoslovakia	88,306,290.47	3,680,152.55
Finland	8,281,926.17	345,110.67
France	3,359,762,938.19	139,643,006.35
Great Britain	4,166,318,358.44	173,631,302.65
Greece	15,000,000.00	625,125.00
Italy	1,648,034,050.90	68,681,816.95
Latavia	5,132,287.14	213,876.10
Liberia	26,000.00	1,083.55
Lithuania	4,981,628.03	207,583.17
Poland	111,308,069.61	4,638,760.90
Roumania	36,128,494.94	1,505,634.40
Russia	192,601,297.37	8,026,646.67
Serbia	26,175,139.22	1,090,843.12
Serbs, Croats & Slovans	24,978,020.99	1,040,958.15
Esthonia	13,999,145.60	583,408.32
Totals	\$10,083,917,206.59	\$420,247,032.57

LAND SALE

E. Z. Farmer et al.

vs.

Thomas C. Kindred et al.
in Chancery Court at Crossville, Tennessee.

In this case it appearing from the bill, which is sworn to, that Thomas C. Kindred, Henry Kindred, Martha Bennett, Oscar Kindred, Faye Kindred Flory, Maud Hamilton Kindred, Bertha Frye, George Masterson, Ida Kindred Emerson, Lorraine Kindred, Eugene F. Kindred, W. H. Kindred, Grace Kindred, Clara Kindred defendants, non-residents of the State, they are, therefore, hereby required to appear on or before the first Monday of February next, before the Clerk and Master of said Court, at his office in Crossville, Tennessee, and make defense to the bill filed against them in said Court by E. Z. Farmer, J. D. Beakley and Mary H. Beakley or otherwise the bill will be taken for confessed.

It is further ordered that this notice be published for four consecutive weeks in the Crossville Chronicle beginning with issue of December 7, 1921.

This the 30th. day of November, 1921
C. G. BLACK,
Clerk and Master.

SPECIAL OFFER TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

For a limited time we will give a year's subscription to the Southern Agriculturist without charge to any subscriber, new or old, who asks for it when paying a year's subscription to the Chronicle, one year of the Agriculturist for each year paid for the Chronicle. The popularity of the Southern Agriculturist is shown by its circulation, which now exceeds 375,000.

This offer is intended for our farmer friends, who are urged to take advantage of it at once, because we have only a certain number of subscriptions which we can give free in this way. When they are used, this offer will be withdrawn. First come, first served.

Our government seems to have finally decided that our foreign policy is not an endowment policy.—Columbian Missourian.

It is estimated that there is enough coal in discovered fields to keep miners striking for 3,276 years.—Fresno Republican.

Kings of Rome.

The kings of Rome were Romulus, who, according to conjecture, began to reign in the year 753 B. C., and was murdered by the senators. Titus Tatius, king of the Sabines, ruled jointly with Romulus six years; Numa Pompilius, son-in-law of Tatius; Tullus Hostilius, murdered by his successor; Ancus Martius, grandson of Numa; Tarquinius Priscus; Servius Tullius; Tarquinius Superbus, who was the last king. The monarchy was abolished and a republican form of government established in 510 B. C. Thereafter for the most part the chief executive officers of the republic were consuls, two being chosen each year. There were many civil wars. The republic practically came to an end when Julius Caesar was made perpetual dictator in the year 48 B. C., but the empire is generally held to have commenced in the year 31 B. C., when the supreme power became centered in Octavius, the grand nephew of Julius Caesar, who reigned as emperor with the title of Augustus Caesar. It was during his reign that our Savior was born. Augustus died in the year 14 A. D.

PEOPLE OF OUR TOWN



Every town has a Good Ole Scout who takes a Healthy Interest in Everything that's going on. Nothing escapes his Eagle Eye or Eager Ear and he's a regular News Mine for the Editor. Were it not for the Volunteer Reporter, the Paper would not be so Newsy sometimes. Here's to you, Ole Scout!

KEEP EXPENSES WITHIN GOVERNMENT INCOME

That Is What Is Aimed at Now With
Prospects of Good
Results.

There will be pretty general endorsement of the political principle enunciated by the Kansas City Journal when that paper said:

"No individual with any forethought whatever bases his expenditures on his desires or even on his urgent needs but on his income. The Government must do the same."

The editor of the Kansas City Journal, Walter S. Dickey, is an eminently successful business man, and, therefore, the utterance above quoted is such as one might expect. The trouble with Government financial policies has been that people look upon the treasury as a bottomless source of funds upon which drafts can be made at any time to meet any sort of demand, reasonable or unreasonable. During the recent Democratic administration that tendency to call upon the government for money for any and all purposes reached its height.

We are now returning to a sound and business-like view of national finances. We already knew but were inclined to overlook the fact that a public expenditure ultimately becomes a private expenditure, for in the end the private citizen must pay out of his pocket in the form of taxes, directly or indirectly, all the money that is spent by the government. We have also had impressed upon our minds the further fact that a government expenditure usually represents less return for a dollar than does a private expenditure, so that what people get through the government they pay more for, relatively, than they pay for things secured privately.

Under Republican leadership the government has taken two steps to insure not only less public expenditure in the aggregate but a wiser expenditure of the amounts deemed absolutely essential for the promotion of the general welfare. We have established a Budget Bureau in the executive departments, the duty of which is to scrutinize all estimates for appropriations, eliminate those that are considered unnecessary, avoid duplication of work, and devise methods of economy. After that has been done the estimates go before a House Appropriations committee which has been reorganized with a centralization of authority insuring a more thorough inspection of requests from the departments. A proposed appropriation must pass the critical scrutiny of two bodies each organized for the purpose of guarding the public treasury.

Under this new and more business-like method of handling public expenditures, it seems quite likely that we shall attain the end indicated by the Kansas City Journal in its editorial quoted above—basing our expenditures on income.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE.

To James A. Dunn, James A. Dunn, Trustee, and W. M. Dunn.
W. J. Richardson
vs.

James A. Dunn et al.
No. 1481.

In Chancery Court at Crossville. It appearing from the bill in this cause, which is sworn to, that James A. Dunn, James A. Dunn, trustee and W. M. Dunn are justly indebted to W. J. Richardson, the complainant, and that they reside out of the State, and an attachment having been issued and levied on the defendants' property, it is ordered that publication be made for four consecutive weeks in the Crossville Chronicle requiring the said defendants to appear before said Chancery Court on or before the first Monday in February next, and make their defense to the bill filed against them in this cause, otherwise the said bill will be taken for confessed and the cause proceeded with ex parte.

This December 7th, 1921.
C. G. BLACK,
Clerk and Master.

CRESTON

Dr. W. A. Reed, of Crossville, was called Thursday evening to see Mrs. Mark Parsons, who is very sick.

E. D. Joens will close his school at Bakers Cross Roads Wednesday.

Laurence Dayton and Miss Ollie Barnes, of Pomona, were here Sunday.

Mrs. John Brewer and Mrs. B. L. Duncan spent the day Thursday with Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Taylor.

A. J. Brewer went to Crossville Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Tabors went to Woody Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wash Hawn, of Genesis, have moved to the Ralph Welch farm.

B. L. Duncan returned to his work at Pleasant Hill, Sunday.

Our Sunday school is progressing nicely with Joseph Baisley as superintendent.

December 19. Violet.